

## Bargaining With Death.

By Clifford Howard.

**N**One of us is so poor or so unworthy that he is not ready to bargain with death. Let the spectre name his price, and we give up our loves and our homes, our pride and our achievements and aspirations—yes, even our eyes and ears—if he will but smile upon our prayers. Let him so command, and we will abide in the wilderness; we will find comfort in husks; we will lie down with beasts of the field. Better, even, a browsing Nebuchadnezzar than a mauling Hercules.

It is needless to tell us that Death is an arch grafter. We know with whom we are dealing. And we know, too, that he grins in his sleeve at our eagerness to delay the inevitable. What to him are ten more years, or fifty years, or fifty centuries? Had Sargon, the mighty ruler of the Babylonian world, secured a respite of five thousand years, he would even so have been in his grave for more than a century when Richard of England led the Crusaders to the walls of Jerusalem. Could Carnegie purchase a supplemental decade for a hundred million or an added century for a billion dollars, what would it profit him or the world in the year 3000? And old legend tells us that when Methuselah was five hundred years old an angel came to him and advised him to build a house, instead of living in the open air as he had been doing up to that time. The patriarch asked how much longer he had to live. "About five hundred years," answered the angel. "Then," said Methuselah, "it is no worth while to build a house."

By this token Methuselah proved himself a pessimist. To Azael a thousand years may be as yesterday, but it is not for us to follow the example of our antediluvian forefather and view existence through the eyes of death. Every moment added to our earthly tenure is regarded as that much gain. The monk Hildesheim, listening to God in the melody of a bird for a space of three minutes, found that in those three minutes three hundred years had flown. And so to each of us life means always the possibility of joy and revelation unmeasured by time or space. Therefore, let us bargain with Death. True, he will claim us at last, but we shall have had the better of the bargain.

## Preventing the Destruction of Public Property

By C. H. Forbes-Lindsay.

**I**t is not generally known, but is none the less a fact, that Gifford Pinchot more than to any other man is due the present forest preserve policy of the administration; a policy designed to conserve what must prove to be one of the most important factors in the future prosperity of the nation. Its inception is just in time to save the none too extensive forest areas of the country from the grasping land sharks who recklessly denuded the Middle West and had planned to extend their destructive operations to the Pacific Coast. Of course these interests have fought and abused Pinchot and the principles which he represents, but with a better understanding of the questions involved, the powerful force of public opinion is rapidly ranging upon his side.

The opponents of the administration's policy respecting coal and forest lands are lining up their forces for a desperate fight at the next session of Congress. The first step in the campaign was the convention held in Denver last June for the purpose of publicly denouncing that policy; but although the members had been selected for their supposed anti-administration sentiment, the attempt was abortive. It is to be hoped that the congressional cabal will be confronted by an overwhelming expression of the people's determination to support the course of honesty and wisdom. No enterprise in President Roosevelt's administration has been of greater moment to the country at large than this movement to prevent the spoliation of the public property. Some idea of the magnitude of the matter may be gathered from the statement that the annual value of our forest output is \$1,000,000,000 and we are consuming yearly nearly four times as much lumber as we grow.—From The World Today.

## Impulse In Our Government

By S. P. Orth.

**T**HE government of a vast republic, covering an area that embraces every climate and every altitude, busied with every pursuit known to civilization, composed of every race born into the family of man; the government of a mighty republic, wherein every man has a vote and is eligible to office, can at best be but a government by human nature in the raw. There are twelve million voters in America. Many of them are illiterate, few of them are learned, most of them are patriotic, all of them share in the government. Upon these millions of freemen play the ambitions of party leaders, the cunning of politicians, the selfishness of private interests, and the instincts of the civilized animal man. When these facts are passed in review, we cannot be surprised that impulse bears so leading a part in our government. The vote of the ignorant, impulsive, prejudiced man counts for as much as that of the sage. And there are only a few sages. The average voter is amenable to all the outward and inward impulses that unite to make the current of public sentiment. Our government is just as sound as the common sense of all the people, and just as weak as the prejudices and impulses of the masses.—From The Atlantic.

## Need of An Appalachian Forest Reserve

By William L. Hall, of the United States Forest Service.

**T**HE States east of the Mississippi are estimated to contain now but 900,000,000,000 feet of lumber. The States have reserved about 2,500,000 acres. All the rest is under private ownership, which system has resulted in the reduction of the commercial forest from covering the entire area to its present condition. Over most of the region fires still burn without hindrance. The forest is being used faster than ever before. As an index of the changed situation in the timber supply in the Eastern States in ten years, note the rise in prices of our leading woods. Whatever side the timber situation in the Eastern States is viewed from, one is forced irresistibly to the conclusion that remedial measures must be taken, and that quickly, or we shall be in the midst of a timber famine. The only remedy yet proposed which at all meets the situation is for the Federal government to undertake the establishment of national forests in the Appalachian Mountains. Although the Appalachians bear large quantities of pine, spruce and hemlock, they are essentially a hardwood region, and they are the only hardwood region we shall have in the future. There is no question but that with the right management the Appalachian Mountains would produce permanently all the hardwood timber required in the United States.

## How To Abolish Consumption

By Dr. Frederick C. Shattuck, of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

**T**HE only way to eradicate tuberculosis is to totally eradicate its seed. Cleanliness, good and sufficient food, plenty of air, ample water supplies, public parks, playgrounds and bath-houses—these are among the things needful. The hygiene of workshops must be looked after, and there must be all needed enactments in the interest of the public health. Nowhere will co-operation, enriched by public spirit, yield a richer harvest than in striving along broad lines to prevent tuberculosis. Our work for the immediate future seems to lie in the direction of generalizing and systematizing. An immense service can be rendered by arousing the interest of private and incorporated employers of labor. Mill owners and managers, as a class, are intelligent and humane, and their attention should be called to this matter by their physicians. The result would be a saving, not a loss, to the employers, while the benefit to the individual workers would be great. If the world in medicine is "work," the work in the tuberculosis fight is "education."

Lady Ernestine Hunt, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Alington, owns and operates a horse ranch at Calgary, Alberta, on a stretch of land nearly 40,000 acres in extent.

Since the opium act came into force Chinese traders in Shanghai and other large cities have been making big money by selling alleged cures for the opium habit.

The coal consumption a head is greater in England than of any other country.

## THE TRAGEDY OF IT!



—Cartoon from the New York News.

## GIVE UP COLLEGE ATHLETICS, OR \$3,000,000—WHICH?

Swarthmore Puzzled Whether to Withdraw From Intercollegiate Sports as a Price For the Big Bequest of a Rich Quakeress.

Philadelphia.—By the will of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, member of one of the oldest and wealthiest of Pennsylvania Quaker families, Swarthmore College is to receive coal lands valued at, possibly, \$3,000,000 if it gives up forever all participation in intercollegiate athletics. If the trustees solemnly pledge themselves to forbid every possible form of physical contest with other institutions of learning, from football to lawn tennis, the lands on which are collieries paying heavy royalties go to the institution absolutely; if they fail to do this the property goes to other charities.

Miss Jeanes was almost the last immediate member of her family, and died recently in the Friends' Home, which she established. The surviving members of the family are too wealthy to be affected by the disposal of the \$4,000,000 she left. All are strict adherents to the ancient faith and their wealth has come from the increase in values of property acquired generations ago.

Swarthmore College is a co-educational institution, maintained by wealthy Quakers of Philadelphia, on the outskirts of the city. It has always been distinguished for the athletic prowess of its students. Its football, baseball and lacrosse teams particularly have excelled, while it has produced several intercollegiate champions in general athletics. Members of the Jeanes family have from time to time helped the college, until to-day its productive fund is about \$900,000. Miss Jeanes was always opposed to athletics, holding they absorbed too much of the students' time and engendered harsh feelings between colleges. She made known this in her will.

The question of accepting the bequest came up at the fall meeting of the Board of Managers and a committee, consisting of Joseph Wharton, Charles F. Jenkins and Howard Cooper Johnson was appointed to investigate the lands and make a report to the board at the next meeting in December.

Mr. Wharton, who is one of the executors of the Jeanes estate, read that portion of the will of the Quakeress relating to the institution, and the board, several members of which are women, listened attentively. No one seemed anxious to give up the money, but none seemed willing to take the initiative in advocating the abolition of athletics.

While the committee is investigating the pulse of the college will be felt. From interviews with men prominent in the Quaker college affairs it looks as if the gift would be rejected. Dr. G. A. Hoadley, chairman of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, said:

"Athletics are the blood and bone of a college. They should not be cut out for any amount of money. The faculty are opposed to the acceptance of the gift under the conditions imposed."

Walter Clothier, chairman of the Alumni Athletic Committee, says that so far as his committee goes he does not believe athletics should be given up for any amount. He is also credited with having said that the college would rather win a victory from the University of Pennsylvania on the athletic field than have the money.

Professor Hoag, who represents the liberal element of the faculty, said: "I talked with Miss Jeanes frequently about athletics. She was particularly opposed to football, as she said she had read so much in the papers about the accidents which attended the game. She was also opposed to the gambling that so frequently develops over games."

Herman Pritchard, captain of the football team, said: "We would rather have intercollegiate athletics than all the money left by Miss Jeanes, or even all the money in Wall Street."

Swarthmore enjoys at present an endowment of \$900,000. An addition of \$3,000,000 to its productive funds would place it at once on the financial standing of Brown, Princeton, the Northwestern University and the University of California, and within a million dollars of the University of Pennsylvania.

## WOULD CURB POWER OF FEDERAL COURTS

Attorneys-General of Thirteen States Consider Means of Ending State Conflicts.

St. Louis.—Action that may have a far-reaching effect in anti-trust and corporation litigation, and which may bear fruit in almost every State, was taken by the convention of Attorneys-General of thirteen States in its final session here.

A committee was appointed to draft a scheme of anti-trust legislation to be sent to all Attorneys-General, and as a climax the Attorneys-General adopted a resolution which is expected to aid in removing a thorn in the flesh of the State officers—the interference by Federal circuit courts with the operation of State laws.

Permanent organization, also was effected, under the name of the National Association of Attorneys-General of the United States, and a united front will be presented in legal actions brought by different States against the same corporation or trust.

The resolution is a memorial to Congress, and was framed by a committee composed of Attorneys-General E. T. Young, of Minnesota; Dana Malone, of Massachusetts; A. M. Garber, of Alabama; W. T. Thompson, of Nebraska; W. H. Dickson, of Colorado, and H. S. Hadley, of Missouri. It follows lines pointed out by Mr. Young. The memorial is as follows:

"Whereas, The efficient administration, as well as the preservation, of our dual system of government requires that each sovereignty be permitted to exercise its function as defined by the Federal Constitution, unhampered by the other; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the convention of Attorneys-General of the several States here assembled, that we earnestly recommend to the favorable consideration of the President and the Congress of the United States, the enactment of a law providing that no circuit court of the United States, or any judge exercising powers of such circuit courts, shall have jurisdiction in any case brought to restrain any officer of a State, or any administrative board of a State, from instituting in a State court any suit or other appropriate proceeding to enforce the law of such State, or to enforce any order made by such administrative board, but allowing any person or corporation asserting in any such action in a State court any right arising under the Constitution or any law of the United States to have the decision of the highest court of such State reviewed by the Supreme Court of the United States, as now provided by law.

"We also recommend that suits in Federal circuit court by persons interested in corporations to restrain such corporations from obeying the laws of States in which they are doing business be prohibited."

## NEGRO STRANGLER'S STORY.

Chicago.—Richard Walton, a negro, has confessed that he alone murdered Mrs. Lillian White Grant, by strangling her as she lay in bed at her home. Using Police Inspector Hunt as a dummy Walton illustrated how he had tied an undershirt about Mrs. Grant's neck and choked her to death.

## CHEAP FARES IN CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Cleveland Electric Railway is now selling street car tickets at the rate of seven for twenty-five cents.

## NORTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS

The News of Old North State Gathered and Put in Condensed Form.

### Cotton Men Visit Charlotte.

Charlotte, Special.—The party of prominent foreign and Northern spinners who are touring the South spent a few hours here Saturday.

The party was composed of the following named eminent spinners from various foreign countries.

From England: Richard J. Allen, Thomas Ashton, Albert Ashworth, Stanley Ashworth, Mr. Banks, H. P. Bannerman, Edwin Barlow, J. R. Barlow, P. R. Barlow, R. H. Perry, George Buckley, Charles A. Byrom, T. H. Chadwick, Walter Chadwick, Samuel Clough, Thomas Coates, Frank Dickens, William Dood, John Emery, T. H. Forgan, Oscar Griffiths, T. H. Haggas, Thomas Hallam, R. Holden, William Howarth, H. O. Hutchinson, William Hutchinson, R. H. Jackson, W. H. Killick, E. Latimer, James Lawrence, J. O. Lees, J. Lonsdale, Jr., J. L. Lord, H. W. Macalister, C. W. Macara, W. C. Macara, Miss Macara and Miss A. Macara, G. R. Marsden, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McConnel, S. H. Milnes, W. C. Nation, G. B. Newton, Samuel Newton, W. J. Pearson, James Prestwick, Aro Schmidt, F. R. Sewell, C. R. Shaw, John Shaw, John Semthurst, John Smith, Randolph Smith, Ernest Stott, Harry Stott, J. B. and Miss Tattersall, J. M. Thomas, George Whitehead, Hendel Whittaker.

From Germany: Arthur Arnold Moritz Brugelmann, Herman Burkhardt, Mr. and Mrs. C. Claus, Erich Fabarius, Max Goll, J. B. Haefele, Berthold Kahn, Herman Laurenz, Moritz Schanz, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Schmidt, Felix Schwartz, L. Steingger, Jr., Willi Supf, Adolf Waibel.

From Austria: Mr. and Mrs. O. Anninger, Herman Broch, Karl Fischer von See, E. Frieser, J. G. Haebler, Franz Knapp, Sr., Arthur Kuffer, Robert Mitscherlich, Hugo Moller, Mr. and Mrs. A. Raudnitz, Mr. Riecken, C. Schindler-Doer, Felix Wolf.

From France: Paul Ansel-Seitz, G. Duvalier-Motte, A. Fremoux, Camille Lion, Mr. and Mrs. A. Mabire, Fernand Motte, R. Nieholle, Albert Pingle.

From Belgium: Albert Buysee, Marcel Buysee, Adolph Hebbelynck, Carlos de Hemptinne, O. Vanderhaeghen.

From Italy: Piero Bogno, Dr. Tullio Fosti, A. Sutermeister, Ettore Vallessi.

From Portugal: H. R. Taveriera, Henry Thurmann.

The editor of The Manufacturers Record comments tersely on the significance of the tour in the following language:

"As pleasant and as profitable as the two weeks' trip in the South will be for the foreign spinners. It will give them only an inkling of that section's wonderful capacity for manufacturing cotton. There will not be lacking for them evidence of what the South has already accomplished in textiles, but to acquaint themselves with the many opportunities still awaiting the manufacturer they should after they have made their swing around the circle, return to the South study carefully some of the representative mills there and investigate some of the great water-powers now under development, the coal resources and other elements entering into success in cotton manufacturing. Their knowledge unless they visit other cities than those included in their itinerary. For that the best arrangements possible in the time allowed were made, but other cities would be well worth a visit."

Matters to Receive Attention.

Particular attention will be made by the gentlemen composing the party to growing, picking, baling and marketing the South's crop and suggest and advise ways and means by which improvement can be made along these lines. Besides being, therefore, beneficial to the foreign visitors themselves, the tour is bound to result advantageously for the manufacturers and cotton-producers in the South.

Negro Drowns in Eight Inches of Water.

Wilmington, Special.—Seated on a small bridge over a running branch in the eastern part of the city where he was engaged in washing some bottles George Chavers a middle aged negro fell into not more than eight inches of water and was drowned before help could reach him. He was found some hours later with his face buried in the mud and water. The negro was an epileptic and it is supposed that he fell in a fit. The coroner was summoned to review the extraordinary occurrence but he deemed an inquest unnecessary.

North State Items.

Apples on the Mount Airy market are no longer sold by the bushel but by weight 50 pounds counting for one bushel of winter apples and 48 pounds for a bushel of the summer varieties.

The railroads have paid State taxes into the Treasury as follows:

Southern \$33,580; Atlantic Coast Line, \$69,292; Norfolk & Southern, \$11,182; Seaboard Air Line, \$30,396.

Tried to End His Existence.

High Point, Special.—A young white man by the name of White attempted suicide here by swallowing a bottle of laudanum. He had been drinking and it is thought that this was responsible for his rash act. Dr. W. J. McAnally was called in and, with the use of stomach pump and antidotes, pulled the fellow around all right. Whitt was employed at the Kearns Furniture Company.

### To Be Held In Charlotte.

Charlotte, Special.—The second annual convention of the North Carolina Sabbath Association which is the State branch of the American Sabbath Union will be held in Charlotte beginning on November 20 and continuing for two days. Rev. R. F. Campbell, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian church of Asheville is president of the association and Rev. W. H. McMaster is the field secretary. The programme of the convention is being arranged and prominent speakers have already been secured. The work of the American Sabbath Union is entirely in the interest of Sabbath observance and it is making commendable progress in many States. A business meeting of the North Carolina Association will be held in Greensboro early in November for the purpose of fixing some place as headquarters of the State Association, (2) of taking steps looking toward making the work self-supporting and (3) of establishing a depository of Sabbath literature, etc.

### Desperate Man Killed.

Asheville, Special.—Deputy Sheriff Pink Case of Hendersonville who Sunday night on a local train of the Southern shot and killed Clingman King a negro was exonerated by the coroner's jury here last week. The shooting occurred just prior to the departure of the Hendersonville train. The deputy sheriff had come here for the negro a desperate character who was wanted in Hendersonville for housebreaking. The officer had his man on the train when King made a dash for liberty, running out of the passenger coach with the officer in hot pursuit. The deputy sheriff overtook his prisoner along side the train when the negro made a determined resistance. The officer drew his pistol during the scuffle and according to an eye witness King caught the officer's arm and attempted to wrench the weapon from Mr. Case's grasp. At that instant the pistol fired and King fell dead at the officer's feet. King was a bad negro. He had served a term in the penitentiary and had just completed a term on the roads of Buncombe county. About forty people from Hendersonville came in to attend the coroner's investigation.

### Will Celebrate October 22d.

Greensboro, Special.—It was officially announced by the president of the Greensboro Alumni Association of the University of North Carolina, Dr. J. E. Brooks that the date for the celebration of University Day, which is October 12th, has been changed for this year and will be held on Tuesday, October 22d. University Day is celebrated over the State and other States where there is an alumni association on October 12th, but the change of the date for the celebration in Greensboro was made necessary by the fact that this date falls on Saturday and immediately preceding the opening of the Central Carolina Fair in this place.

### Linemen on Live Wire.

Gastonia, Special.—Vernon Fogle, a lineman of the Piedmont Telephone Company, had a narrow escape from death when he, while at work on a crossbeam on a telephone pole in this place, came in contact with a live wire of the city lighting system. The line carried 23,000 volts, but the full charge did not affect him. He was strapped to the pole, this preventing him from falling to the ground. He was rendered unconscious and for a time was in a bad shape, but he is better and is expected to recover. Strange to say, his body was not burned to any extent. Mr. Fogle is about 20 years of age.

### Murphy's Successor Chosen.

Charlotte, Special.—At a special meeting of the board of directors at Morganton Dr. John McCampbell was elected superintendent of the State Hospital for the Insane to succeed Dr. P. L. Murphy the noted alienist, who died 10 days ago. Dr. McCampbell was first assistant physician of the institution.

### To Have New Building.

Raleigh, Special.—It is learned that the management of Rex Hospital here has decided to begin work on a new building early next spring. The cost will approximate \$75,000, of which \$30,000 is in hand. The hospital was established in 1884 and the main building is what used to be the town house of Governor Manley, one of the oldest places in the city. This is to be moved to the rear of the spacious grounds and will be used during the construction of the new building.